FATHER CORRIGAN TELLS OF HIS DIFFI-

CULTIES WITH DR. FABRIS.

OF PROPER AUTHORITIES AND ARE TOO SERIOUS FOR PUBLICATION. Corrigan, paster of the Church of Our

Lady of Grace, Hoboken, yesterday gave out the following letter in relation to the troubles between

following factor in himself and Father Fabris:

I absolutely declined to say a word yesterday in relation to the story which has appeared this morning in reference to alleged difficulties between myself and my assistant priests and alleged conflict of authority between the Apostolic Delegate and Bishop Wigger occasioned by those difficulties, I still decline to enter into any discussion of the matter, as it is in the hands of the Delegate. I may say, however, that it is the result, and, I trust, the last dying effort of a most shameless conspiracy that has been waged against me since I wrote the little pamphlet which Bishop Wigger condemned at its appearance in 1881. The little work was an honest and earnest cry for new legislation for the American Church, and it found an echo in the heart of every American, whether Catholic or non-Catholic. One of its results was the Baltimore Council of 1884, and its first triumph was the establishment of a Papeal Delegation at Washington, and the consequent promulgation of the Pope's liberal solicy on the relation of the Catholics to the pubsicies on the relation of the Catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the Catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the Catholics to the pubsice of the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the catholics to the pubsice of the stability of the stab nsequent promulgation of the Pope's liberal on the relation of the Catholics to the pub-

issing Wiggs and an instruction of the certain priest. All that I ever asked the doctor to certain priest. All that I ever asked the doctor to o was the translation of a few letters into Italian, and these letters have already appeared in all the ewspapers, as they related to the discussion on the chool question. As to the alleged defence of the riest, I told him, when I had ascertained that he ras interfering in the matter, that the priest could make no possible defence of his conduct.

The statement that the Papal Delegate and Dr. abris "were intimate friends in Italy" needs conderable modification, for, according to the Delegate himself, his first acquaintance with the reverend doctor was made in California. The reverend cotor seems to have traveled extensively.

DISPOSITION OF THE MONEY OFFERINGS.

The question of the disposition of the money offor the masses on the Feast of All Souls priests started the practice of anthe mass on November 2 for all the souls in purgaas was the custom, they would offer it only for the deceased whose friends would send their to the priest on a slip of paper, inclosing a names to the priest on a slip of paper, inclosing a sum of money. The offerings in a parish like mine amount to about \$300 in prosperous times. Many priests, at first, regarded the practice and the motives with disfavor, and protested against it to the ecclesiastical authorities. They were told that, though not favoring the practice, it would be tolerated on condition that the priest made the people to understand distinctly the terms on which the masses were to be said. Gradually all the priests of the diocese adopted the custom, but there was no special law regarding the division of the money. Some gave a portion to the assistants, but on what conditions I do not know; others gave all to the poor and nothing to the assistants.

The terms on which the mass was, or masses were to be said were binding on the priest and

there was no special law regarding the division of the money. Some gave a portion to the assistants, but on what conditions I do not know; others gave all to the poor and nothing to the assistants.

The terms on which the mass was, or masses were to be said were binding on the priest and formed a kind of contract between him and the people. I always told them before any offering was made the number of masses they were to expect. Sometimes I guaranteed one mass, at other times more, but I always made it distinctly known that the money would be spent for the poor. Whenever I asked the assistants to say extra masses for the same intention I always made it known to the people; I always allowed the assistants to take care of the box that contained the money and to count the latter and give me an equal share with themselves. I never to spend the money in charity, for they had always heard the announcement made to the people of the uses to be made of their offerings; and I have never questioned the fact that my former assistants ever made any other use of it. I think that the practice of gathering money in this manner should be absolutely abolished, as a great scandal must arise if the offerings are not used, as they are, for charitable purposes.

Now to another question. Previous to the Feast of All Souis last November 2, I made known on seven or eight occasions from the pulpit that there would be three high masses and no other masses offered for the intention of those who should make a pecuniary offering and that the money was to be used in charity. I celebrated the three masses my three assistants. I did this to shut off all possible claim on the part of the assistants and to control the distribution of the funds for the poor on account of the great severity of the winter. My extra precautions were not in vain, for the money had hardly been taken from the box when the Rev. Dr. Fabris asked me for his share of the money. I did not suspect the sharp game which the reversed doctor was even then playing, but subsequent

I said, however, that even if a division had een made his share would not be much over \$50. and that I would give him that amount of the fund in charity, but not because of any claim to it in a better the fact justice. I gave him the \$50, and I subsequently gave him \$10, and yet the reverend gentleman joined his fellow assistants in appealing to the Bishop for his share of the money. The Bishop, as your informant says, has commanded me to pay the money to Father Callaghan, of East Orange, assistant at that time; to Father Fitzpatrick and to the Rev. Dr. Fabris. I am in hopes, however, that the Bishop will change his mind when he fully weighs the circumstances.

that the Bishop will change his mind when he fully weighs the circumstances.

I regret being forced again to defend myself in the public press and this, too, by the clergy of my own household, and at a time when peace should reign in every heart, and most of all in the heart of the priest. I have been always known for my kindness and generosity to my assistants, and if an effort is now being made to create the impression that I cannot live in peace with them, it is made on false pretences and for a sinister purpose. I trust that this is the last effort in that direction and that it will end a state of things in this diocese which I never could have sustained were it not for the special grace of God and the noble loyalty of the laity of my parish. God bless them.

This must be my last reference to this matter and I feel that circumstances compel me to say so much. I have simply made a few corrections, but I have not touched on the real facts in the case. They are in the hands of the proper authorities, and they are too serious for publication.

Father Fabris was away from home and the attendants could not say when he would return.

tendants could not say when he would return.

CHICAGO'S TREASURY EMPTY.

RUMORS OF A DEFICIT CONFIRMED BY AN EX-

AMINATION OF THE CONTROLLER'S BOOKS. Chicago, Dec. 23.-The expert accountant who was put to work on Controller Wetherell's books when it was learned that the municipal indebtedness was assuming alarming proportions, has made a partial report to the Mayor confirming the rumored def-icit in the city treasury. Following this informa-tion Controller Wetherell to-day refused to pay any of the city employes before Christmas, as has been the custom for years, and it is further stated that it is by no means certain that there will be sufficient money on hand to pay them at the end of the month. Controller Wetherell stated to-night that the city had no money. He was unable to make anything but a general statement of the situation.

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN'S PRAYER TO SANTA

(Copyright, 1893, by Sam Walter Foss.) Good saint, thou knowest my wants are few,
i do not ask for much;
I do not ask thee for the earth,
The sun and stars and such.
For sordid gold and vulgar wealth
Let others pray to thee—
Ten million dollars is enough,
is full enough for me,
I do not ask for wealth to lend,
But just a trilling sum to spend.

Give me a couple sliver mines,
I ask no more—but hol!!
You might throw in, perbaps, good saint,
A little mine of gold.
Sweet saint, I will not ask for much,
Because my wants are few.
But I would like a dozen stips,
A steamboat line or two.
Thou need'st, to me, but little bring.
For I'm a plain, old-fashioned thing.

A plain, unostentatious man,
Who scorns all style and show,
And, like a piain man, do I ask
For little here below;
A trifling railroad here and there
That pays, say twelve per cent,
A street of houses in New-York,
And I will be content.
And, if it's all the same to you,
Throw in a Boston street or two.

I have no vulgar wish for fame,
And I would not be great—
Just a plain mayor of the town,
Or Governor of the State,
And some time, when you're passing gifts,
Good saint, if you can spare,
You might just lend me for eight years
The Presidential chair.
The pleased with any gift you bring—
Tor I'm a plain, old-fashioned thing.
SAM WALTER FOSS.

IN DEFENCE OF HIS COURSE. WRONGS OF THE ARMENIANS.

IN THEIR BEHALF.

THE REAL FACTS. HE SAYS, ARE IN THE HANDS | DR. GABRIEL DECLARES THEY ARE NOT ENEMIES OF THE SULTAN, BUT ARE MERELY SEEKING

reference to the troubles in Armenia ma President in his recent message to Congress has considerably exercised the members of Armenian colony in this city, and Dr. M. S. letter to Mr. Cleveland on the subject. After vindicating his paper, "The Halk," against the charge

of hostflity to the Sultan, he says: "The Turks look at the sincerest of counsels with suspicion. Whenever we talk of historic laws they think we invent them, if they find them disagrecable. We tell the Turks, in a friendly spirit saved but by means of real reforms. If they forget that the walls of protection cannot stand if much deviated from the perpendicular, and if we remind them of the law of gravitation which cannot fall to pull down the walls, the poor Turks think we are inventing the law of gravitation are facts formally recognized by the habited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds,' The stantinople later on explained in a collective note sed to the Porte that the only way of carrying out the reforms in Armenia is to grant her

was to strengthen the Turkish Empire by Internal reforms, and kept well in line with former sugge The Armenians in 1861, obtained a National Conpreparatory course to autonomy. up and needed to be invested with a larger garment of self-government by the Sultan, their sov-And that is what the Christian Powers Faithful followed an adverse course-took back if-government, the so-called National Constitution. The Armenians do not regret much withdrawal of the shadowy privilege, but the Powers see in the fact a new proof of the Porte's erreneous conception as to the right methods of

"The Porte, however, kindles fearfully the indignation of Armenians by its growing opposition fifteen years inaugurated and completed a sys out of the programme of remaining schools, books,

and then they seem to be surprised to see near developed.

"Notwithstanding the truth that the Armenians have the moral right of rising in rebellion against the grinding tyranny to which they are subjected, they are keeping quiet, because their leaders advise them to keep quiet. So has done The Haik, the very paper which has been misrepresented to Your Excellency as encouraging the Armenians to rebellion. We hope yet that the friendly counsels of Christian Powers will bring the Porte to a better understanding of its true interests.

"Mr. President, such being the situation of affairs in Turkey. I humbly submit to Your Excellency the suggestion of advising the Porte through our Ambaissader in Constantinople, to adopt a better and more liberal policy toward its Christian subjects. I think this is proper, not because our Government is a party to the Treaty of Ber lin, but just because it is not one. Our country baying no interest in the Orient, and no desire of advice as it does European. The second reason advice as it does European. The second reason why our country should try to bring the Porte to a better treatment of its Armenian subjects is in the fact that the United States has done more than any other country for the moral and intellectual enlightenment of the Armenian Nation in Turkey. The American Missions to Turkey have for the last sixty years worked specially among the Armenians, of all the mees of the country the Armenian being most receptive of new ideas and European civilization. Thousands of Armenian youths have received education in Robert College (at Constantinopie), in Central Turkey College (at Amatolia College (at Marsovan) and in others. The Armenians have assimilated to a considerable measure the elements of American civilization. They cannot much longer submit themselves humbly to tyranny. They will restrain themselves for some time yet, but if Christian Powers do not hasten to bring them some relief, their sentiments and passion for justice will irresistilly burst into some violent expression. It is in the power of the Ottoman Government to prevent that outburst, not by oppressing, which serves only to provoke the people, but by gratifying their right claims as they are formulated by the signatory Powers in the collective note in their representatives.

"I beg to note, Mr. President, in conclusion, that

claims as they are formulated by the Sakara Powers in the collective note in their representatives.

"I beg to note, Mr. President, in conclusion, that during the recent troubles in Turkey and among the exasperated young Armenians there was not one Americanized Armenian. The fact is that only an insignificant percentage of Armenians who become citizens of this country return to Turkey, and those who have done so are engaged in peaceful and lawful work, either in commerce or in evangelical missions. In view of these facts it is quite surprising that the Ottoman Porte may Intend 'to surprising that the Ottoman Porte may Intend 'to surprising that the Ottoman Porte may Intend 'to expei from its domains Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since 18%.' It is perfectly right for the Porte to expei those who may engage in sedition, though we have reasons to think that eventuality to be quite improbable. But when the Porte announces its intention to expel those Armenian Americans who are engaged in lawful pursuits it gives utterance to an intention grossily offensive and discourteous for an intention grossily offensive and discourteous for the United States. It would be better for the Turkish Government to be positively told that we have only one kind of citizen, whatever may be his origin, and that all are entitled to the same rights of doing lawful work in any part of the world."

PLUMBERS TRY ANOTHER KIND OF JOINTS.

THEY ENJOY THEM AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF

THEIR ASSOCIATION-HONORS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The master plumbers of this city had to do with for more tender than those of lead, and the elbows were the friendly ones of the members
which touched at table. The best example of the
"cinch" was that which President Henry G. Gabay
has on the regard and esteem of his associates
in business; however, they put a watch on him.
It cost \$900, and had a diamond locket attachment,
all made by Tiffany. The reasurer, John Byrnes,
who was deputed to be Santa Claus for the master
plumbers, made a speech to Mr. Gabay, teiling
him how highly they regarded him and his efforts
to secure the present legislation respecting plumbing. Colonel George D. Scott, superintendent of
piumbing of the Bureau of Bulidings, presided,
Among those present were Major Buliard, of the
Health Department; James E. Ware, James Mult,
John Tucker, Timothy Suilivan, Thomas J. Tuomey
and Alexander Bryant.

ROBBED IN A HANSOM IN BROADWAY.

THE DRIVER LOSES ONE PASSENGER AND FINDS

THE OTHER FACE DOWNWARD IN HIS CAR. turing establishment at No. 89 Fifth-ave., and living at No. 469 Clinton-ave., Brooklyn, was in a cafe at No. 453 Chindraches, in Broadway, last evening. He came out with a companion and entered a han-som in front of the place. The two were driven som in front of the place. The two were driven down Broadway. When Thirty-first-st, was reached the driver of the hansom, John Short, of No. 1125 Lexington-ave., noticed that Smith was lying face down in the cab, and that his companion was gone. He got off his seat and called an officer, who found that Mr. Smith had been robbed of \$300 in bills and a catseye and diamond pin, worth \$150. Smith and the cabman were taken to the West Thirtieth-st, police station, where they said they did not know the man who robbed Smith. Sergeant Lane placed two detectives on the case.

THE PRESIDENT ASKED TO SPEAK A WORD A MINISTRY FELL WITHOUT STOPPING TO TEST ITS STRENGTH.

> Paris, November 28. A single fortnight of the new French Parliament has been sufficient to give the world another of those object lessons in experimental ever since the great Revolution. This latest experience shows clearly what are the elements in French republicanism-elements so far wanting in our American republic-which lead the Nation steadily onward toward a very effective Socialism, and also what is the real present strength of declared and revolutionary Socialism in France.

The situation was plain from the start. The Government in power was a patchwork Ministry holding over from the last Parliament, where its majority had been secured by the system of Republican concentration dear to President Carnot, Three Radical ministers concentrated in one cabinet with seven Moderate Republicans, under Prime Minister Dupuy, who was also an Opportunist, trying to keep in the middle of the way. Unfortunately striking coal miners of the North subjected him must seek its majority, is of a kind to baffle resign without even putting the matter to a test by demanding a vote of confidence from

which has accurately separated the executive in the air. It is still to be feared that the world

So far as can be known, the new House of

coalition, for he is generally held responsible for keeping the discordant Radical element in the Dupuy Ministry as a bid for the old Opportuno-Radical concentration. The last few days have proved to every one, except to those who will not see, that we have entered into a new era. This was long since recognized by those who fix their attention on the actual progress of Socialism in the House of Deputtes itself, which crisis. Those who can discern existing political tendencies only when labelled in full on the coats of politicians will evidently not under-

The first week of the session gave no sign of what was to come. Every one was waiting for the Ministerial Declaration. This came at last, long and windy, with the platitudes about the State and the R-volution which are familiar not very clear as to the exact nature of the new laws which the Ministry would propose to In France-but sounding the trumpet loudly against Socialism. In an undertone it tried to conciliate the Radicals by declaring the anticlerical school and military laws fundamental In the Republic, and begging them to delay

which are accomplished facts. The Socialists, who were holding in reserve old grievances who were homing against M. Dapuy, openly rejoiced at the chance furnished them of showing their strength. They are now comparable in number and influence to the Right itself. The Radicals and Radical Socialists alone sat open-mouthed and devoid of all comfort. Their position is worth explaining.

AIMS OF THE RADICALS. The master parametrs of this chy had to do with joints and clows and "lead pipe cinches" at the dinner of their prosperous trade association, which took place at Jacger's last night. The joints were far more tender than those of lead, and the clearly and Jewish rabbits being more tender. for the most part, paid in France by the Government, which consequently holds them as mere functionaries of its own. This first article of the Radical programme is not understood in the American sense of the words. It means practically the withdrawal of State ald without abating one jot of the State's present right to the control of ecclesiastical property and per-

abating one jot of the State's present right to the control of ecclesiastical property and persons.

Second, politically, the revision of the Constitution in such wise as to destroy the very slight check which the Senate still exercises over the House of Deputies. This implies the direct election of all members of the legislative assembly, whether the figment of a Senate be retained or not, by universal suffrage. At present the Senators are elected by certain rather complicated commissions of the departments and colonies. It would also bring with it a further restraint on the already limited power of the Executive, by making the nomination of the Ministers the work of the House of Deputies instead, as at present, of the President. M. Carnot's supposed action in keeping the three Radical Ministers in an otherwise Opportunist Cabinet, and his desperate efforts of the last few days to find some Prime Minister willing to engineer another Cabinet of the same patchwork, have singularly confirmed the Radicals on this point.

Third, the single and direct income tax. This is the real point where French Radicalism and Socialism come together, though it is not acknowledged by the old-fashioned Radicals. It demands nothing less on the part of the State than a proceeding which M. Dupuy, in his declaration, was bold enough to stigmatize as "inquisitorial." Now M. Peytral, a Radical and

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE. himself the maker of a patent project for this single impost, was seated in his place as Minister of Finance, consenting to the Ministerial Declaration. Henceforward it was certain that the Radicals would show no quarter to the Minister of Finance. istry of Dupuy.

SOCIALIST GRIEVANCES.

The Radical Socialists, led by M. Goblet, a former Prime Minister, had their own peculiar grievance in the indefinite adjournment proposed for their favorite plans. These are the nationalization of the Bank of France, and of the rail-ways and mines in the interest of the workingways and mines in the interest of the working-men. This new-fangled Radicalism is now for the first time proving its power, which is a real danger to the entire old order of things. It is a convenient ferryboat which lands those agreeing with it in Radical fundamentals on the Socialist bank before they are aware. It removes the terrors of crossing over by flatly repudiating Col-lectivism (Communism we used to say) in pri-vate industries, "No, the State must respect all property that is really private, leaving the pearproperty that is really private, leaving the peas-ant his patch of land and the trade-sman his shop and even the well-to-do bourgeois his houses. But where you have great industrial organizations that are properly public properties, influencing the community as much as the State it self—the mining companies, for example—on these let the State lay its hands and proceed to work them for the benefit of the laboring com-

Socialists, who cannot hope to obtain w an this at the present stage of affairs, content emselves with grimucing at all the talk against minumism. "Sooner or later," they laugh in Communism, "Sooner or later," they laugh it their sleeven, "you and the Republicans you are leading toward us will come all the way to our own formula-the State as sole owner and ad antly opened the combat in the name volution of which all Republicans of the dough are but the half-baked children. THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

What! belies-lettres among the Socialists! Soon You have destroyed religion, which at least

y with smiles wrinkling every inch of led face and applauding each utterance theist's plea for Socialism. of development in the times of Victor insisted on the necessity of the funda-Radical reforms. M. Goblet, who, under nental Radical reforms. M. Gobiet, who, finder he impelling hand of M. Clemenceau, has de-eloped into a Radical Socialist, followed with i weighty speech, brudent as of a man who may be chosen by M. Carnot to form a Caldnet, re-adiating Communism and overhante in at-empting Socialist reforms, but like the others

and of the Radical Ministers

pressing their favorite projects of reform so long as certain minor, but more practical, measures should occupy the attention of Parliament.

The Right, half frightened at the novelty of its position, applauded the Prime Minister in his charge on Socialism. They had expected nothing in the way of conciliation regarding laws which are accomplished facts. The Socialists,

south winds. Irrawale and Virginia, generally late,
For West Virginia. Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, generally fair, south winds.
For thin, generally fair, followed by light showers
sumary offerance or might; south winds.
For South Poliots, light rain or snow to-might and in
the early morning, fair Sounds, offer ones, nort east winds;
colder.
For Nebraska and Iowa, showers to-night and in the
early morning; fair Sunday; cold wave; winds heromiter
morth.

PRESENT LABEL READS: "ANCIENNE MAISON HEIDSIECK. FONDER EN 1785."

Piper-Heidsieck, Sec.

THE WINE WE ARE NOW DELIVERING HAS THE NEW PATENT CAPSULE (NO OPENERS REQUIRED), WITH THE

PIPER-HEIDSIECK, SEC.,

WE ARE PLEASED TO STATE THAT THE PRESENT SHIPMENTS ARE OF AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE QUALITY, DELI-

CATE IN FLAVOR AND SOMEWHAT DRYER TO THE TASTE.

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., Founded 1836.

New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal,

GOOD SPORT FOR BOXERS.

A LARGE CROWD AT THE AMATEUR ATH-LETTE UNION BOUTS.

POLICE ON HAND TO SEE THAT THERE WERE

seventh-st., last night before a large crowd. The

cautioned the officials that there the referee, was careful to see that the Inspector

Boins, referee, and E. Lan-

Among the Johns for Hercycol Pesterlary, were examely at Contract the Rev. and Mrs. William for Graves, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris, the Rev. A. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris, the Rev. A. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris, the Rev. A. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hillett, Pand Hee, Thomas R. Comedon, Cardin Jana Ordonia, of the Spinals, the Prepared Graves and Jana Ordonia, of the Spinals, the Prepared Graves and Jana Ordonia, of the Spinals, the Prepared Graves and Jana Ordonia, of the Spinals, the Prepared Graves and Jana Ordonia, of the Spinals, the Prepared Graves and Jana Ordonia, of the Spinals, the Prepared Graves and Jana Ordonia, of the Spinals, the Prepared Graves and Jana Ordonia, of the Spinals, the Prepared Graves and Jana Ordonia, and Jana Ordonia

· TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Des Moines, Dec. 23.—The buge fly-wheel in the power house of the Des Moines Electric Rallway exploded at 10 o'clock this morning, wrecking the roof of the building and inflicting damages amounting to \$10,000. Nobody was injured.

Troy. Dec. 21. The winter ordination in St. Joseph's Provincial Theological Seminary took place this morning. Bishop McNerray, of Albany, being the ordaining prelate. The Rev. R. Fulton, S. J., preached the retreat. About ninety young men were ordained in minor orders.

this morning. Bishop McNeirny, of Albany, being the ordaining prelate. The Rev. R. Fulton, S. Jopeached the retreat. About ninety young men were ordained in minor orders.

Tueson, Ariz., Dec. 23.—Edward Tewksbury was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Thomas Graham on August 2. 1822. Graham's death was the end of the Graham Tewksbury vendetta, which lasted for years, and resulted in the death of twenty-seven men. Graham and Tewksbury were the last members of their respective families. Tewksbury will be sentenced Thursday.

Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 21 (Special).—This evening Marcus Rosenthal, a Hebrew peddler, was arrested in the postoffice here by Deputy-sheriff Pollock, of Charlotte, Mich., when he inquired for a letter for W. Litchfield. He was handed a decoy. Rosenthal is wanted in Michigan, where he and an organized gans of eight others have swinded merchants near Lansing out of about \$20,000 worth of goods.

Cincinnati, Dec. 23.—Agent Hazen, of the United States Secret Service, is searching for a gang of counterfeiters who are flooding the city with alums.

HORSEWHIPPED BY HIS WIFE,

AN ANGRY WOMAN CHASTISES HER HUS-BAND AT A RAILROAD STATION.

SHE FINDS HIM IN THE COMPANY OF HER RIVAL AND PUBLICLY CHARGES HIM

WITH FAITHLESSNESS.

The trouble in the household of Edward Seely, of Hempstead, L. I., culminated at the railroad station at Minecla, L. I., last night, when, in the presence of a score of passengers, Mrs. Seely horsewhipped her husband. Mr. Seely is known in Hempstead as a "lady's man." He is thirtytwo years old, and is associated with W. Z. Ketcham in the mineral water business. Two years ago he married Mrs. Frank Mowbray, & wealthy young widow, who was well known in Hempstead society. Shortly afterward the gossips began to comment on Mr. Seely's acquaintance with a Mrs. Yost, proprietor of a road house at Glen Cove. Some years ago Mrs. Yost and

her husband separated. On Friday Mrs. Yost arrived in Mineola an took two of Mrs. Hendrickson's friends out for a carriage ride. Some hours later, Mr. Seely appeared. Noboly saw where he went to. About o'clock Mrs Seely drove up to the station in a two-wheeled gig. She was laboring inder great excitement and asked when the Roslyn train was due. She drove about the village until the train entered the station. She then took up a place where she could see all! the pas-

Mr. Seely and Mrs. Yost were the first to appear on the platform. They held an animated conversation and walked arm in arm, preparatory to boarding the train. Suddenly the cry: "Hold this horse!" was heard, and Mrs. Seely sprang from the wagon and threw off her fur ape. She then seized the long whip from its socket and rushed up on the platform where Mr. Seely and Mrs. Yost stood talking. A well-directed blow from his wife's whip across his shoulders was the first intimation that Mr. Seely had of the presence of his wife. "I have been a faithful wife to you, Ed, and see how you are treating me." she cried, as she

brought down the whip a second time.
"Don't make a fool of yourself," roared the
enraged man, as he dodged about, endeavoring
to avoid the numerous blows which were falling.
"So you were coming on here to the lodge?
This is lodge, indeed! I'll teach you to lie to
me, you scoundrel cried Mrs. Seely, plying her
whip vigorously

Finally the woman was forced to desist through sheer exhaustion. Mrs. Yost had meantime slipped away and boarded the train. "I have good cause to horsewhip my husband," said Mrs. Seely to one of the passengers, who stood nearby. "My life is ruined anyhow, and I do not care to suffer any longer." Mr. Seely finally succeeded in making peace with his wife and getting her to accompany him back to Hempstead. whip vigorously Finally the woman was forced to

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. sets 4:38 Moon rises 6:27 Moon's age 16 HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A.M.—Sandy Hook 8:12 Gov. Island 8:35 Hell Gate 10:28 P.M.—Sandy Hook 8:49 Gov. Island 9:07 Hell Gate 10:35

INCOMING STEAMERS TO-DAY. MONDAY DECEMBER 25. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20. Hremen, Dec 14......N G Lloyd Hamburg, Dec 14.......Hamb-Amer Port Limon, Dec 16.......Allas

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1803-ARRIVED.

Steamer troma (Fr., Lord, Leith November 19, Dun-dee 27, St. Johns, N. F., December 16, with make to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30

In Ministers, one of whom must have let out the secret? Those who are verged in parliamentary government will decide But we shall never know what was the real majority in the new House of Depattes when it began ruling France.

TRAYSATLAYTIC TRAVEILERS.

Among the passengers salling on the Cunard steaneship Aurania, for Liverpool, yesterday, were steaneship Aurania, for Liverpool, yesterday, were Colonel H. B. Charch, the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Hurat, the Rev. A. W. Ranjaill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hurat, the Rev. A. W. Ranjaill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hurat, the Rev. A. W. Ranjaill, Mr. and Mrs. Gerail R. Webb, Licutenant W. C. M. Woolcack and foun W. Allen.

The second bout in the same class was between Prack and J. Madden, J. M. C., and J. Madden, J. M. Madden, J. M. C. Lewis fought like a demon, but Madden worked his against the force Madden worked his against the force Madden worked his assumer Alamo, Lewis, Gilveston, with miss and passengers to W. F. Clue & C.O. Steamer F. H. Note, Hawkhorne, New-Orleans, with miss and passengers to W. F. Clue & C.O. Scamer Oranna, Rohlerdam December of the Law of Madden worked his against the force Madden worked his against the first pair in the His-pound boxing class. Wison did the best work, having Goode against the ropes repeatedly. Up to this time three boats and passengers to W. F. Clue & C.O. Scamer G. n. ral Wattney, Beares, O. Walker. Scamer Oranna, Rohlerdam December of the first pair in the His-pound boxing class. Wison did the best work, having Goode against the ropes repeatedly. Up to this time three boats and passengers to W. F. Clue & C.O. Scamer G. n. ral Wattney, Beares to W. P. Clue & C.O. Scamer G. n. ral Wattney, Beares to W. P. Clue & C.O. Scamer G. n. ral Wattney, Beares to W. P. Clue & C.O. Scamer G. n. ral Wattney, Beares to W. P. Clue & C.O. Scamer G. n. ral Wattney, Beares to W. P. Clue & C.O. Scamer G. n. ral Wattney, Beares to W. P. Clue & C.O. Scamer G. n. ral Wattney, Beares to W. P. Clue & C.O. Scamer G. n. ral Wattney, Beares to W. P. Clue & C.O. Scam

SALLED.

Stamers La Champione (Fr., for Havre; Potomao (Br., Dovor; Maverica, ...; Glapf ulm (Pr.) Loodon; Pan its (Ger) Hamburg; Chandermoor (Fr.) Lisbon and Arsedlies Peninsular (Pert), Lisbon, etc.; Gerea and Naplos; Virginia (Geo), Stetlan, Geor, Georgia and Naplos; Virginia (Geo), Stetlan, Combina, In. Stetlan, Anglas; Potologia (Geo), Stetlan, Combina, Indiadelphia Lavuryna, etc.; Chena Waschington, Havana ari Mexican Prix; Glorand (Fr.) Savinnah; Philadelphia Lavuryna, etc.; Alogand (Fr.) Savinnah; Philadelphia (Bordyna, Port an Privae, Levina, etc.; Ratteonake, Berks and Ceotisede, Vineyari Haven for Philadelphia; Ransas City, Savinnah; Leona, Key West and Galveston; Mohawk (Br.) Loodon; Spanindam (Birch), Hoterdam via Boulogae; Aurania (Br.) Liverpool; Halvina (Stan), Havana; Ronaoke, Newport News and Richmond; Alsenboin, Baltimora, Ships R. R. Thomas, Lor Swatow; Hearletta (Ger), Yokobuna.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

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